

Pine-ules

A dose at bed time will usually relieve the most severe case before morning.

Sold by F. G. BLAND.

SWEET MELODY FLOUR.

The new Pure Food and Drug Law will mark it on the label of every Cough Cure containing opium, chloroform or any other stupefying or poisonous drug. But it passes Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure as made for 20 years, entirely free. Dr. Shoop all along has bitterly opposed the use of all opiates or narcotics. Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure is absolutely safe even for the youngest babe—and it cures, it does not simply suppress. Get a safe and reliable cough cure, by simply insisting on having Dr. Shoop's. Let the law be your protection. We cheerfully recommend and sell it. All druggists.

SWEET MELODY FLOUR.

Cascasweet is a harmless compound of vegetable extracts that is wonderful in its beneficial effects on the stomachs of babies and children. Recommended and sold by Stone & Mercer.

SWEET MELODY FLOUR.

If you like coffee but dare not drink it, try Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee. It is true that real coffee does disturb the stomach, heart and kidneys. But Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee has not a grain of true coffee in it. Being made from parched grains, malt, etc., it forms a wholesome, food-like drink, yet having the true flavor of Old Java and Mocha coffee. "Made in a minute." Call at our store for a free sample. Sold by all dealers.

SWEET MELODY FLOUR.

Dewitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills act on both kidneys and liver, and as a result afford the quickest relief from excess of uric acid. Sold by Stone & Mercer.

SWEET MELODY FLOUR.

Dewitt's Little Early Risers. About the most reliable pill on the market. Sold by Stone & Mercer.

SWEET MELODY FLOUR.

When the tip of a dog's nose is cold and moist, that dog is not sick. A feverish dry nose means sickness with a dog. And so with the human lips. Dry, cracked and colorless lips mean feverishness, and are as well ill appearing. To have beautiful pink, velvet-like lips, apply at bedtime a coating of Dr. Shoop's Green Salve. It will soften and heal any skin ailment. Get a free trial box, at our store, and be convinced. Large nickel capped glass jars, 25c. Sold by all dealers.

SWEET MELODY FLOUR.

Dancing Proves Fatal. Many men and women catch colds at dances which terminate in pneumonia and consumption. After exposure, if Foley's Honey and Tar is taken it will break up a cold and no serious results need to be feared. Refuse any but the genuine in a yellow package. Sold by Sturm & Wilson.

SWEET MELODY FLOUR.

We have secured the agency for Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup, the new laxative that makes the liver lively, purifies the breath, cures headache and regulates the digestive organs. Cures chronic constipation. Ask us about it. Sturm & Wilson.

SWEET MELODY FLOUR.

Kennedy's Laxative, (containing) Honey and Tar moves the bowels. Contains no opiates. Conforms to Pure Food and Drug Laws. Sold by Stone & Mercer.

SWEET MELODY FLOUR.

Good for everything a salve is used for. Dewitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Get Dewitt's. Sold by Stone & Mercer.

When in need of Plumbing and Repair Work

Done promptly, call at
Hamm's Plumbing Shop,
645 W. Pike St. Home Phone.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's New Discovery

FOR CONSUMPTION COUGHS and COLDS

Price 50c & \$1.00 Free Trial.

Swiftest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

The medicinal virtues of the crude gums and resins obtained from the native Pine-ules are well known by the medical profession for centuries. Pine-ules contain the virtues of the native Pine-ules that are of value in relieving Backache, Kidney, Blood, Bladder and Rheumatic Troubles.

BACK-ACHE



Scene from "The Warning Bell" to appear at the Grand Opera House one night only, Wednesday, November 21st.

FIDUCIARY NOTICE.

The accounts of the following named fiduciaries are before me for settlement:

Alma G. Talkington, guardian of Ila P. Talkington.

M. K. Baker, administrator of Roanna Stewart, deceased.

Jesse T. Watkins, guardian of Davina A. Watkins.

Jesse T. Watkins, guardian of Harry A. Watkins.

M. R. Curkendall, administrator of S. R. Hamrick, deceased.

S. C. Denham, guardian of Grace Drummond, nee Hall.

H. S. Samples, administrator of Oliver L. Goodwin, deceased.

T. M. Sullivan, committee of Samuel Miley.

T. J. Coffman, executor of Richard Davis, deceased.

James A. L. Day, committee of George Myers.

Isaac L. Davisson, committee of John Stout.

Warren Douglas, guardian of Edna Douglas.

Lloyd Stout, guardian of Lloyd H. Young.

Luther G. Perine, guardian of Glen Arley Perine.

Luther G. Perine, guardian of Florissa May Perine.

John Hinkle, administrator of Susan Hinkle, deceased.

V. L. Highland, administrator of Mabel Reed, deceased.

Louis H. Mines, guardian of Henry C. Mines.

Louis H. Mines, guardian of Wilbur S. Mines.

Louis H. Mines, guardian of Roscoe C. Mines.

Louis H. Mines, guardian of Lloyd A. Mines.

Louis H. Mines, guardian of Dorothy A. Mines.

J. I. Alexander, guardian of Mary E. Brent.

E. M. Coffindaffer, administrator of J. B. Coffindaffer, deceased.

S. R. Harrison and Thomas Hammond, guardians of Ernest A. Duncan.

Thaddeus Robinson, executor of Caroline Robinson, deceased.

S. C. Denham, guardian of Virgil Hall.

Given under my hand this 12th day of November, 1906.

JAMES N. DAVID,
Commissioner of Accounts for Harrison County, West Virginia.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of West Virginia.

At Rules held in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Harrison County the first Monday in November, 1906.

Thomas M. Hood, Plaintiff,

vs. — In Assumpsit. Upon Attachment.

Jonathan D. Springer, Defendant.

The object of this suit is to recover of the defendant the sum of \$2,271.66, being the amount, with interest, of two several promissory notes, each in the sum of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00), dated April 23, 1903, executed by one David O. Morgan, payable to the defendant on or before one and two years after date, respectively, with interest, and which said notes were assigned by the defendant to the plaintiff and are now owned by the plaintiff and are due, owing and wholly unpaid.

And it appearing from an affidavit filed in this cause that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of West Virginia, it is ordered that he do appear here within thirty days after the first publication of this notice and do what is necessary to protect his interest herein.

H. W. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
Haymond Maxwell,
Counsel for Plaintiff.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of West Virginia.

At Rules held in the office of the

Clerk of the Circuit Court of Harrison County the first Monday in November, 1906.

The Willison-Earle Company, a corporation, plaintiff,

vs. — In Assumpsit. Upon Attachment.

Kidwell Brothers Company, a corporation, defendant.

The object of this suit is to recover of the defendant the sum of \$254.02 for brokerages due the plaintiff on sales of goods, wares and merchandise made by the plaintiff for the defendant.

And it appearing from an affidavit filed in this cause that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of West Virginia, it is ordered that it do appear here within thirty days after the first publication of this notice and do what is necessary to protect its interest herein.

H. W. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
Haymond Maxwell,
Counsel for Plaintiff.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of West Virginia.

At Rules held in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Harrison County the first Monday in November, 1906.

Benjamin F. Shuttlesworth, Plaintiff,

vs. — In Assumpsit. Upon Attachment.

Jonathan D. Springer, Defendant.

The object of this suit is to recover of the defendant the sum of \$6,621.87, being the amount of four several promissory notes as follows:

Three notes, each in the sum of Four Hundred and Seventeen Dollars (\$417.00), dated Oct. 3, 1903, executed by one Hiram D. Somerville, payable to the defendant on or before Oct. 3, 1904, Oct. 3, 1905, and Oct. 3, 1906, respectively, with interest, and one note in the sum of Four Thousand Five Hundred and Twelve and 25-100 Dollars, (\$4,512.25), dated April 2, 1904, executed by one Hiram J. Burnside, payable to the defendant on or before Nov. 1, 1904, with interest; all of which four said notes were assigned by the defendant to the plaintiff and are now owned by the plaintiff and are due, owing and wholly unpaid.

And it appearing from an affidavit filed in this cause that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of West Virginia, it is ordered that he do appear here within thirty days after the first publication of this notice and do what is necessary to protect his interest herein.

H. W. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
Haymond Maxwell,
Counsel for Plaintiff.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to Charity S. Nicholls, deceased, will pay the same at once at my office in Clarksburg, Harrison County, West Virginia; and all persons having claims against the estate of said Charity S. Nicholls will present the same for payment within the next thirty days, to me at my said office.

Given under my hand this 12th day of November, 1906.

JOHN A. FLEMING,
Admr. of the estate of Charity S. Nicholls, deceased.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Julia Comer, deceased, will present them properly verified, to the undersigned administrator at Clarksburg, West Virginia, within sixty days from this date.

Given under my hand this 17th day of September, 1906.

JOHN H. OLDFORD,
Admr. of Julia Comer, deceased.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

State of West Virginia.

At Rules held in the office of the

MENACE TO CITIES

Professor Fessenden Sounds a Note of Warning.

Cities Not Adapted to Operate Business Enterprises—Loss of Capital Through New Developments—The Danger a Real One.

It is becoming more and more generally recognized that undertakings founded on the great public needs of the highly organized society of modern times should be controlled by society. Whether, having the power, it is advisable that municipalities should actually engage in such undertakings or whether they should merely maintain their control, as it has been aptly put, through their powers as a landlord, is a matter which will be determined by the municipalities from political, social and economic as well as engineering considerations.

Considering the question from its engineering side alone, it is found that from the very essential nature of the matter only a certain class of engineering undertakings can be efficiently and properly operated by states or municipalities. It is very important that this limitation should be recognized, as where the limitation has been over-looked it has resulted in heavy financial losses to the governing bodies immediately concerned. It has seriously checked development in engineering lines, and these results have in consequence afforded a strong argument to those opposed to municipal operation of public utilities.

It is true that under state or municipal operation some minor and sporadic developments may be expected, but nothing of a general or important character. Important developments generally come only from the hands of individuals or bodies responsible only to themselves and provided with the incentive of a large profit. The elimination of self responsibility and incentive would inevitably produce a condition in industrial and scientific development analogous to the dark ages.

It is to be noted that this conclusion is derived from engineering considerations alone and does not include any consideration from the political, social or economic side. There may, it is conceivable, be political, social and economic considerations which tend to affect this limitation. Considered, however, from the engineering standpoint alone there can be no question but that the field of state and municipal operation should be limited to undertakings in which there is no immediate prospect of or need for improved method.

A danger which is always associated with the ownership of industrial undertakings is that the capital invested may be lost through the development of new and cheaper methods and processes. The extent to which industrial machinery of certain types is rendered obsolete by new improvements is not always realized. The writer is personally acquainted with one street car railroad plant in which the entire electrical equipment of the power house was thrown out and replaced within a period of ten years. The Carnegie company is reported, correctly, it is believed, to have scrapped on one occasion more than \$1,000,000 worth of new machinery which had never been used.

This has already become a serious matter for many municipalities which have engaged in undertakings lying outside of the engineering limits defined above. Many of these municipalities installed plants for the production of electric light at a time prior to the advent of important improvements in generating and distributing electricity, and as these municipalities in common with most municipalities made no proper allowance for depreciation the capital invested has been practically lost, and in addition the cost of electric light to the consumer is much higher than it is in other places equipped with later and more economical types of machinery. In addition, heavy and expensive repairs have been necessary and the taxes correspondingly increased. This has reacted upon the municipalities, since the heavy rates have caused manufacturers to move away to other towns, and this again has still further increased the burden upon those remaining. There are already indications that a considerable number of these municipalities which have engaged in improper undertakings are entering upon a period of financial difficulty.—R. A. Fessenden.

As a Socialist Sees It.

Every recognized authority on Socialist economics, from Marx to Ferri, has been and is an avowed economic evolutionist. They all without exception recognize that public ownership under capitalism must come before the full Socialist programme can meet with realization.

When the Socialist party shall succeed to power in municipality, state or nation it will fall heir to the holdings of its capitalist predecessors. Every dollar's worth of property that we can wrest from private capitalism through public ownership will fall into the hands of the Socialist party without a struggle upon its succession to power.—International Socialist Review.

What Government is For.

It is the appropriate function of the government to safeguard the individual and to see that the game of business is fairly played, that the cards are held above the table and that everybody is given a square deal. It is not the appropriate function of the government to sit in the game.—Hon. Leslie M. Shaw.

Preventions, as the name implies, prevent all cold and grippe, when taken at the sneeze stage. "Preventions" are toothsome candy tablets. Preventives dissipate all colds quickly, and taken early, when you first feel that a cold is coming, they check and prevent them. Preventives are thoroughly safe for children and as effectual for adults. Sold and recommended in 5 and 25 cent boxes by all druggists.

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ANCIENTS AND ANIMALS.

Phantastic Natural History of the Greeks and Romans.

The knowledge of animals and their habits which existed among the ancient Greeks and Romans was most fantastic. Among other snakes described in the ancient natural histories, for example, was the basilisk, which Pliny called the "king of serpents." According to the description, it was six feet long, wore a white crest on its head and had a skin spotted with white. Such was the abundance of its venom, according to these reports, that it made the body shine all over. The air was poisoned where this vile reptile passed, and great plants were envenomed with its subtle and luminous fluid, while the birds in turn fell before the odor exhaled by the trees. But this monster was an easy prey to the weasel. The dragon was the largest of serpents and inhabited especially Ethiopia and Egypt. When he drew out of his cavern he fanned the air with his violence that it gleamed with fire. His mouth was small, and it was not the wounds which it inflicted which made him so formidable, but the strangling power of his tail, which was capable of destroying even elephants.

It is interesting to notice that the mythical dragon was already evolving toward the boa constrictor. The real siren lived in Arabia and "was a sort of white serpent which ran so marvellously that most men were deceived." Most of the facts which are recorded concerning birds are more accurate, for the sport of falconry only made men observers of their habits. Still there are a few strange myths concerning the eagle. He was said to seize his young in his talons and to make them fix their eyes on the burning rays of the sun. Those alone that could gaze without flinching were kept and nourished as worthy of life. "This is not a cruel judgment," says the simple writer, "but a reward for youth." Mounting higher and higher till his plumes were burned by the sun, he fell into a fountain, where he bathed three times and was thoroughly rejuvenated.

The habits of the ostrich, an old book said, were regulated by a star named Virgil. When the star began to rise the astute bird laid its eggs, covered them with sand and left their hatching to the sun. Another remarkable thing was the influence which the chickens exercised over the king of beasts. His shrill crow put him in full flight—even Pliny says so—but to do this his plumage had to be pure white.

It would not be doing justice to the middle ages if the account of the unicorn was withheld. It was the size of a horse, though its legs were shorter, and its hide had generally a tanned color. There were three kinds. The magnificent white unicorn had a purple head and blue eyes. The horn was a cubit in length, white in the lower part, ebony in the middle and red at the end. It had the head of a stag and the tail of a bear. The unicorn was like a griffin, a lion and had a very sharp horn. The monoceros was like an ox. The ordinary unicorn of the middle ages had a horn three feet in length and so sharp and hard that nothing could resist it. When he prepared to fight the elephant, the animal he hated most of all, he sharpened his horn against a stone and when the day of battle came dealt the enemy a fatal blow in the paunch. This noble animal fell an easy prey to the fascinations of innocence and virtue. In India, especially among the dwellers of the Ganges, when it was desired to tame a unicorn a young and virtuous girl was chosen and led to his cave. The animal at once appeared and did homage to the damsel and was easily caught and tamed by the engaging wiles of the maiden.

Cultivate Regular Habits.

There can be no question that men of regular habits are healthier, happier, live longer and do more than those who obey caprice and impulse. The adoption of hygienic habits saves the nervous system an enormous amount of friction and waste. It preserves vitality. Regularity economizes not only physical stamina, but time as well. The man who knows no system in the details of his life, who exhausts nature at the instance of a passing whim, who drinks and smokes to excess, who wastes the talents bestowed upon him, is the one who must sooner or later fall a victim to disease. Regularity with moderation in all things should be the motto of life, and it should be remembered that regularity does not necessarily preclude the enjoyment of variety. A certain amount of variety prevents man from becoming a mere machine, but variety should not interfere with those regular habits of life which are necessary to the maintenance of health.

The Caterpillar.

The caterpillar spends his life in trying to keep out of everybody's way. Some species hide on the under surface of leaves, others on the stems or blades of grass, which serve them as food; others again build little nests for concealment or else they lie snugly hidden between the curled edges of leaves, which they draw close together until the opposite edges meet. The caterpillar is a sociable creature in his own family. He knows that there is safety in numbers, and you will find whole companies feeding side by side while keeping a sharp lookout for their bird enemies, but when a caterpillar is by himself he scarcely dares to move for fear of attracting attention. Even when he is obliged to change his skin he doesn't venture to leave his old coat crumpled around. The moment that he takes it off he eats it. The caterpillars that live in companies shed their skin boldly. Only the poor solitary fellows feel forced to swallow their old clothes.

What Makes the Trout Shy?

The shyness of the summer trout of the still springhole is due not entirely to his keen eye trained by the quietude of transparent waters. It is to be credited more to his gregariousness. The cool places and deeper pools of the trout stream are apt to be few and have the fish in schools. If the school number, say, fifty fish it means a hundred watchful eyes and a collective shyness adjusted to that of the most timid fish of the fifty, whose sudden dash to safety gives the warning signal to all. A single nervous trout and there are usually several—is thus enough to act as a school in a flash and baffle the hopes of the angler.—Clarence Deming in Outing Magazine.

Tobacco Leaves.

A scientist writes: "The essential quality for which tobacco is smoked or chewed lies not really in the leaves themselves, but is contained in thousands of hollow knobbed hairs which cover their surface. The vital nicotine is gathered in these pear-like balls, but as it is impossible to shave off these hairs and would be a scarcely commendable achievement if it could be undertaken it becomes necessary to preserve the whole foliage for commercial purposes."

Didn't Wait.

"Were you frightened when you arose to make your first speech?" "What should frighten me?" "The audience." "The audience left as soon as my name was announced."

A Hopeless Case.

"I am in favor of spelling reform." "Glad to hear it. Come around and give my stenographer a few points, won't you?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

In our relation with one another we are apt to neglect the little things which count so much in making our lives happier.

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The Caserta Camellia Tree.

In the days of its glory the palace at Caserta of the king of Naples had among its features a so called English garden, made in 1782 by order of Marie Caroline of Austria. It was bright with flowers and trees, so that it was renowned throughout the world, but the crown and glory of all consisted in a camellia tree, a plant then unknown in Europe. The seeds were collected as though flakes of gold, and the queen used to give them and cuttings of this camellia as presents to her friends. These cuttings were most highly prized, and thus it has become a European flower, so much so that the exportation of camellias is an extensive industry in central Italy, and in Germany there are vast fields of them. In its palmy days the Caserta plant had eight branches, the largest of which was twelve inches in diameter, the whole being thirty feet high. This mother plant was in a flourishing condition up to a few years ago, but lately the gorgeous garden has been allowed to fall into decay, and with it the glorious camellia.—Fall Mall Gazette.

Rewards of Literature.

A very talented and well known writer—successful, too, in the popular estimation—tells me: "I know a man who spent fifteen years' leisure in getting the material for his best book and writing it over three times, then offered it to almost every publisher in America, meeting with refusal by all, and finally sold it to a London publisher for £50, had it republished in America some years afterward, got a few dollars before the publishers failed and as his last royalty received just 2 cents, which was exactly 10 per cent of the last sum due him. I am the man, but I don't publish the fact nor feel inclined to brag about it nor to complain, for that would be useless and would only cheapen my wares in the literary market. The book, paid me, by accurate calculation, 8 1/2 cents a week for the fifteen years' work."—Tappan.

Birds Have Favorite Plants.

Like man, birds have their favorite plants. It has been discovered that the goldfinch is passionately fond of apple blossom. This may be because its favorite building site is in the lichen covered forks of apple trees, but apart from such attachment the bright little finch frequently spends hours tearing the petals into tiny fragments. Though the nightingale never builds in the thorn bushes, it loves to sing on many laden branches, often in the very midst of the fragrant blossoms. It is somewhat peculiar that most birds avoid the cow parsnip, owing, no doubt, to the unpleasant greenish smell emitted by this umbelliferous plant. Small birds very often build in less secure places, but the parsnip, gigantic and strong as it is, is left severely alone.—London Opinion.

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